

AGRICULTURAL.

Buckeye Mower.

Which has proven itself, in five years' trial by the farmers of Kentucky and Indiana, to give better satisfaction and have more points of excellence in it than all other REAPERS AND MOWERS COMBINED.

WARRANTY. We warrant these Machines to be well made, of good material, simple, durable, and easy of draft, and to cut grain as well as any other machine of the kind.

CASH PRICES. Combined Reaper and Mower, \$120.00. Single Reaper, \$80.00. Single Mower, \$60.00. Large Size Mower, \$150.00.

Notice. We have but a limited number of Machines to supply the market, and you will secure one, call and have your order entered.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO., Sole Agents for Kentucky.

SWEEPSTAKES.

It is said that a company would put tolls on the commerce of the river and the Government would not. It is true that a company would be under the necessity of levying tolls, but it is not certain that the Government would be obliged to do the same.

SEPARATOR & CLEANER.

We have been selling this Machine for three seasons, and it has proven itself to be the best separator and cleaner of grain ever made.

COOK'S PATENT.

We have the EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of this Evaporator for the State of Kentucky, and in Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri.

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SUGAR CANE MILLS.

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HORSE HAY RAKE.

We have the improved STEEL TOOTH RAKE, run by hand or horse power, which is the best rake for the purpose of raking hay.

Horse Hay Fork.

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SHERMAN'S IMPROVED.

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CLOTHES WRINGER.

Has been pronounced by hundreds who have tested it to be the very best wringer in the market.

Agents wanted. In addition to articles above we keep a general assortment of Agricultural Implements & Seeds, Farming Implements, etc.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY. ONE YEAR, \$7.00. SIX MONTHS, \$4.00. ONE MONTH, \$1.00.

Notice to Mail Subscribers. Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the date their subscription will expire two days in advance of the time, and again with a second notice on the day the last copy is sent.

The Ohio River Improvement. There is a very general opinion in Congress and out of it that the Ohio, being a national public highway, should be improved by the Government and not by an incorporated company.

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Who is GUILTY OF DISUNION?

In reply to an article from our neighbor of the Journal, we noticed the disunion sentiment in New England, going as far back as 1793, and especially the assembling of the Hartford Convention under Massachusetts auspices.

That Massachusetts and a majority of New England have always been disloyal, is an historical fact too strong for denial. In 1845, the Legislature of Massachusetts declared a war with Mexico cause for a dissolution of the Union, and, *ipso facto*, the Union was dissolved, and Massachusetts must revert to her original rights as an independent State.

In 1856, eleven years after, the same party that had warred against the Union, for the administration of Washington, to the administration of Buchanan, passed the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That the necessity of disunion is written in the whole existing character and condition of the two sections of the country; in its social organization, education, habits, and laws; in the colored man in Boston; in the wounds of Chas. Sumner and the laurels of his assassin; and in no government on earth has ever been so grossly disloyal as this.

Resolved, 2nd. That the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion; but it is a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it, and we meet to begin the work.

Resolved, 3rd. That the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion; but it is a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it, and we meet to begin the work.

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For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.

Fading like the summer blossoms
Faded in the autumn mists,
When the dawning sunshine mellowed
Into misty, golden haze.

Fading, just as she was blooming
Into lovely womanhood,
Laying down her life so meekly:
Saviour, is it for her good?

Day by day her cheek is brighter,
Burning the hectic rose,
And each morning finds it paler
Than it was at evening's close.

Ah, we know we may not woo her
Back to health and hope again,
But, our Father, we would ask Thee
With Thy mercy soothe her pain!

Saviour, lead her thoughts to Calvary,
Where Thy blood has been shed,
For a wicked world's redemption,
Washing hearts from sin and guilt.

Lead her gently down the valley,
Let Thy love her footsteps guide;
Tell her, as she nears death's river,
"Mother's love on the other side."

If the way seems dark and dreary,
And her heart is still stinging,
Send her sisters—"Nannie," "Emma"—
To her couch on angel wings.

Let them tell her of their heaven,
Where no fever burns the brow;
Where their angel mother's waiting
For her children's coming now.

Lead her, Saviour, lead her gently
Through the gloom of death and sleep,
Where she never more will weep,
Where she never more will grieve.

BLOOMINGTON, Ky., May 4th, 1864.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

(Under this head, such thoughts, statistics, facts and items as may be calculated to interest the friends of education in our city and State, will be inserted weekly in the Sunday Democrat. Brief items of this kind are solicited from the readers of the paper, and should be addressed to Box 90, Post-office.)

LIBRARY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It will be remembered by some of the readers of the Democrat that several weeks ago we called their attention to the fact that the Library of the Mechanics' Association could probably be secured by the School Board if a building could be procured in which to place it. It was suggested in the same article that the building on the corner of Center and Walnut streets would be suitable for the present; that it might remain, or, for the meetings of the School Board, and for the use of the Secretary and Superintendent, and a hall for the meetings of teachers, free public lectures, &c.

In the course of a few weeks the library referred to was turned over to the city for the use of the public schools, the School Board paying a debt of about \$700. With the permission of Mayor Kaye the books were placed in this building on the corner of Center and Walnut.

Two or three weeks ago a resolution passed the General Council, requesting the Mayor to sell this property. This resolution did not receive the approval of the Mayor. We have procured a copy of his communication to the Common Council and think it proper to lay it before our readers. This paper was referred by vote of the Council to the Committee on Education. It is earnestly hoped that for the credit of the city and the improvement of our youth, a favorable report will be made.

The facts referred to by the Mayor were probably not in the minds of the majority of the Honorable body who voted in favor of selling the property. Their efforts to husband the means and curtail the expenses of the city are most praiseworthy, and entitle them to public favor. But when noble enterprises for the improvement of the youth of a great city are proposed, liberality is true economy. Let well-directed expenditure provide for the accommodation of all the children of the city in good schools and wise legislation provide for their attendance during a certain portion of each year, and it would not be long until the juvenile inmates of the House of Refuge would be decreasing in number, and there would be less complaint by the daily press on account of the number and depravity of the vagrant boys of our city.

It is all very well to build jails and work-houses, and to increase the efficiency of the police; but "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and Burke uttered an axiom when he said, "Education is the cheapest defense of a nation." Public schools are either a blessing or a curse to a city or State; if the former, make them available to all, and render them as efficient as possible; if the latter, expend them at once. That our excellent public school system is productive of its advantages, none but bigots and soulless albigands would publicly assert.

That these schools do not increase the value of city property more than double the amount of their cost (two and a half mills on the dollar), any political economist would hardly risk his reputation by denying. If so, the public duty of our people men is to foster and maintain them. Wise expenditure in their behalf is true economy. Books and school masters are far less expensive than judges, sheriffs, and all the paraphernalia of courts.

In a great, growing city like ours, a public library, comparatively free to the young of both sexes and all ages, is a moral and intellectual necessity. Who can tell how many Faltens, Bowdiches, Burrits, Morrises and Ericssons may be developed by judicious public liberality and foresight among the very apprentices in our midst?

Who would be willing to contend that the education and culture of Bowditch, secured by the Honorable body, is not a necessity of the city of Boston and vicinity, but not worth more in a pecuniary point of view than all the expenditure necessary to their establishment? But why say more? Our excellent Mayor, always on the alert to promote the great moral, intellectual, and business interests of the city, is in favor of such a noble enterprise as the one to which we refer; and the Common Council have referred his recommendation to the Committee on Education, composed of very intelligent gentlemen, who will, no doubt, report favorably, and be sustained by the Council; and we shall soon have an opportunity of congratulating the youth of our community upon the inauguration of an enterprise which, increased as it will be by the liberal contributions of our public-spirited citizens, will soon become invaluable.

THE COMMUNICATION OF THE MAYOR.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Ky.,
April 28, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:
GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to your honorable body, in which it originated, a resolution authorizing the Mayor to sell the city property, corner of Center and Walnut streets, recently occupied as the Female High School. I cannot approve the resolution, for the following reasons:

1st. Property is, at present, rapidly rising in value, and the prospect is that this very property, or some other in this vicinity, will be required for the use of the schools, requiring an outlay greater, in all probability, than could now be realized by the sale proposed.

2d. It will be seen by reference to Ordinance No. 162, page 143 of Miller's Revised Ordinances (entitled "Library"), that the Library of the city, which has been in the care of the Mechanics' Institute, must be provided with a permanent room. The Institute having returned to the city the trust delegated to it, the duty devolves upon the

city to provide suitable rooms and preserve the said library for the use of the schools. The city has no other property which can so well be used as the location under consideration.

3d. The School Board need a central position for their meetings, and the Secretary of said Board and Superintendent of Schools need offices as nearly central as possible—desiderata fully supplied in this building. I therefore recommend that the School Board be allowed the use of the property for the purposes herein specified.

SCHOOLS VISITED.—We learn that the Superintendent, in company with several gentlemen of the city and the President of a Female College in Kentucky, visited several of the public schools on Friday. A portion of the morning was spent in examining the classes of the First Teacher in the Female Primary Department of the Fourth (old Second) Ward School, with reference to their progress in Object Lessons. The visitors express great satisfaction, and highly commend the teacher of the Department for the evidences of progress manifested.

Their next visit was made to the present Seventh-Ward School, in charge of Mr. McBride. Their time was spent in the Female Grammar Department. A class in grammar recited, and received the commendation of one of the Principals of a Ward School, whose authority as a grammarian is generally acknowledged.

The school under consideration is a most excellent one, and never fails to impress visitors most favorably. Professor Whipple was present, and also those under his direction sang several delightful songs.

The Tenth-Ward Female Grammar School was the next recipient of a visit from the same visitors. Here the first class in grammar was examined upon the exercise in parsing and analysis given at the Seventh-Ward School. A comparison of the recitation of the two classes was not at all unfavorable, we are told, to the Tenth-Ward School.

On the whole, the visitors were greatly pleased, and take pleasure in expressing their commendation of the efforts of the teachers, and the progress of the pupils.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The following named gentlemen, appointed by the School Board, constitute the committee for the management of the library lately turned over to the School Board by the Kentucky Mechanical Association.

The first five gentlemen named are members of the School Board. The others are selected from the citizens at large: Jos. Clements, Esq., President of the School Board, Chairman.

W. E. Robinson and George S. Moore, from the Eastern District.

Henry L. Pope and J. L. Danforth, from the Western District.

His Honor William Kaye, George W. Morris, George Ainsley and Prof. E. A. Grant.

As soon as the General Council will allow the use of the building on the corner of Center and Walnut, as a place of deposit for the library, arrangements will be made to open it for the use of the public. We learn, in this connection, that several gentlemen have expressed a determination to place the sum of five thousand dollars at the disposal of this committee, for the purpose of increasing the number of volumes in the library.

GRADUATES OF THE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL. All graduates of this school are requested to meet at this school on First street, on Saturday next, May 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a permanent Alumni Association.

It is earnestly hoped that all the graduates, whether married or single, will be present and participate in the organization. Such an organization will be the means of preserving not only the history of the school, but also that of the individual graduates.

A PLEASANT VISIT.—On Thursday last it was our pleasure to accept an invitation from the President of the Board of Trustees to visit and assist in examining the school of "Adath Israel."

In company with several gentlemen of the Board, we visited every room in the building, and heard recitations in reading, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Hebrew.

Our admiration for the mode of instruction and discipline in this school, expressed after a visit some weeks ago, was by no means diminished by a second and more lengthy one.

The pupils in every department were obedient, prompt, and enthusiastic in their manner of reciting, and, with faces beaming with affection and intelligence, reflected credit upon their teachers and the liberal-hearted gentlemen who compose the Board of Managers.

AN ENIGMA FOR THE TIMES.—I am composed of eight letters.
My 2, 6, 1 is a noted name.
My 3, 2, 8 belongs to the canine race.
My 1, 4 is the name of one of our queensware
My 3, 7, 8 was an ancient instrument of torture.
My 5, 1 is what many a one is obliged to hold.
My 7, 3 is a one-horned horse.
My 5, 4 is a good horse for horses.
My 3, 2, 4 is a drugstore on Market street.
My 2, 3, 4 even now is a militia by prison.
My 6, 3, 5 is no Christian.
My 2, 4 is a name of a "villain" in the "old region" of Kentucky.

MASSAS. ERRORS: If the subject and diagrams are of any merit, please insert them in your Sunday Democrat, and oblige.

ANAGRAMS ON GILES' NAUVEAU.
A Baze ill.
Road of the Bar.
At Home.
No Lane.
Road.
I ran.

Rare hit.

Richmond papers of the 30th ult. contain the following: "We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion in that part of the Confederacy appears to be that the enemy is making a grand effort of the campaign in that quarter, but while there is much stronger evidence that the effort is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it cannot be recalled that this theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is to be tried in Northern Georgia."

The New York Tribune, after recapitulating all the disasters that have befallen the Federal arms during the spring campaigns, says they are "a better omen of victory in the end than if every reverse this year had been a triumph," and adds, "The good things which belong to prosperity are to be wished, but the good things that belong to adversity are to be admired." Now we should like to know what the "good things" are which belong to our reverses.

The one hundred-days' men in Indiana are not very numerous. We have seldom read of earnest soldiers meeting with less success. In the early history of the rebellion, men in Indiana flocked to camp for three years without much effort and with small numbers, or no numbers. Now it requires large bounties for one hundred-days' militia.

Under Governor Morton's call for twenty thousand men, eight hundred is about the quota of Indianapolis. Of this number, only a few hundred are volunteers. The rest are only being used by their influence to get other men.

A soldier shot and killed a butcher last week, in Memphis, and then tried to escape from the guard, and was, in turn, shot dead himself.

A DISCOURSE.

BY THE REV. THEODORE CLAPP.

"And Nathan said to David, 'Thou art the man.'"

In the beginning I wish to notice in the words a common, popular objection to the Bible, founded on the declaration that David "was a man after God's own heart." In this phraseology, it is alleged that a person who perpetrated acts of the most enormous, flagrant, and impious nature, could not be considered as represented as a model man, a pre-eminent saint, an example of all righteousness. I have not space to examine this argument in detail. But I feel certain that it is entirely groundless. Establish the position that the Bible is a divine inspiration, and the man who committed the morally black white, and I will immediately add the book into the hands of its enemies.

The passage before us is easily explained. David had led a career of uniform and unexampled purity prior to the day when he was pronounced God's own man. He was a man of his early years, youth, maturity, and the first acts of his administration on the throne of Israel were beautiful and pure. He was a man of his early years, youth, maturity, and the first acts of his administration on the throne of Israel were beautiful and pure.

But there is another interpretation of these words, which to many may seem preferable. It is thought by many expositors that they were originally applied to designate the moral rectitude of David, but his patriotic attachment to the principles of the Jewish constitution, as laid down by Moses, the inspired law, was so great, that he was inspired with a sense of duty, which he was bound to obey, though he was conscious of the guilt of his sin.

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The Democrat.

Lines Suggested on the Return of Spring.

BY A. L. GORDIAN.
Three welcome, that, returning spring,
In every bird, with playful wing,
Again the budding forests through.
All caroling their various songs.
Then come the flowers in beauty bright,
To clothe the earth with verdant light,
And break the winter's icy hand.
From out the bud, beside the stream,
Is borne upon the zephyr's beam,
In plaintive notes of strains of love,
The greetings of the gentle dove.
Softly the spring breeze comes,
With gladness all the earth and air;
Bid forth the rich and blushing grain,
To fill each breast with joy again.
Behold the violet now is seen,
Standing among her sisters green,
Clad with richest tinsel blue,
Tasting drops of sparkling dew.
Adown the vale, so fair and bright,
Rolls on the brook, with music sweet,
Murmuring through the vocal bow,
Kissing the opening buds and flowers.
Ere long the many colored bee,
Will flutter about the flowers,
Tasting drops of fragrant dew,
Tadling in the forest green,
These sunny smiles of genial power,
Shed there upon each plant and flower.
While nature's hand is busy,
Three welcome, that, returning spring!
OLDMAN COME, KY.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(From Yesterday's "Evening News.")

From the Army of the Potomac.

The Army Across the Rappahannock.

A Fight Reported Taken Place.

Our Army said to be Victorious.

Intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley.

Transports Loading at Alexandria.

Abandonment of Our Base of Supplies on the O. & A. Railroad.

Beauregard at Petersburg, Va., with 30,000 Men.

A Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

Prominent Men Drafted in Ohio.

(Special to the Tribune.)

UNION MILLS, May 6-9 P. M.

The Grand Army of the Potomac crossed the Rappahannock River on the morning of the 5th inst.

On Wednesday morning at four o'clock the cavalry crossed and took the rebel pickets from the opposite heights. Meeting no opposition the position was gained, and the corps moved at seven o'clock to the river.

On Thursday morning the rebels pressed our pickets and appeared to be in strong force on our right. The Fifth New York cavalry skirmished on the Orange Court house road, near Perkins' farm, and were driven in with severe loss, leaving many wounded on the field. Griffith's division was charged to go forward on our right, at 11 o'clock, to feel the enemy's position, and then the rebel pickets, General A. P. Hill, supported by Gen. Ewell. An action took place, in which we captured 300 prisoners, though it was reported that we had lost two guns. In the meantime Hancock marched his corps to the right to connect with Warren, and had hardly got into position, his left wing being met by the rebel forces, when he was attacked by Longstreet with his full corps and part of Ewell's. Hancock, with the assistance of the Fifth New York, Sixth corps, was under attack for two hours and a half, in which his command suffered severely, but inflicting much injury upon the rebels.

Other developments showed Lee to have his whole force in our front. This knowledge of their position was of course highly important, and was obtained only by the greatest skill in handling our troops. It was reported that the position of the rebels was such that they were unable to advance on the enemy, and that there had been a grand victory, as Meade showed his strength by a stubborn and brilliant defense, and that the rebels had been driven back to the river.

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Dr. Jones' EYE PILLS.

READ RECENT CURES.

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FOR SALE AND RENT. DUNGAN'S REAL ESTATE & CLAIM AGENTS.

No. 419 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, up-stairs.

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